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Notorious Anti-Labor Area of California Breaks Out Anew with Mob-Rule Tactics

From Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor

Mob rule and vigilante hooliganism has flared up again in a notorious anti-labor and anti-democratic county in Imperial Valley, to leave a serious blot on the otherwise exemplary record of peaceful labor relations in California. This all came about when employees of the power house in the Imperial Irrigation District at El Centro, and electrical linemen, tried to exercise their rights and obtain collective bargaining recognition from the authorities there and received as a reply the mobilization of the local Gestapo, who proceeded to introduce an organized reign of terror.

Teamsters' Refusal

Members of the Teamsters' Union, who refused to cross lines of local mobsters surrounding the power plant and armed with guns and clubs, were also victimized by these anti-labor and un-American fanatics.

Immediately upon learning what was happening, Secretary Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor requested that Acting Governor Frederick F. Houser intervene to protect the civil rights of the people involved and investigate this Nazi-infested area.

N.L.R.B. Without Jurisdiction

When the irrigation authorities of Imperial Valley refused even to sit down with the employees to discuss union recognition or any of their grievances, the employees appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, which informed them that it had no jurisdiction in the matter since it involved a state political subdivision. Unable to get relief through any other agency, and being completely flaunted by the arrogant Nazi-like authorities in that territory, the employees had no other recourse but to inform them that they would have to take a strike vote.

The strike, which was scheduled for November 18, was later called off upon the request of the Electrical Workers' Union, following a request by Acting Governor Houser, who sent the following telegram to the authorities of the Imperial Valley Irrigation District:

Telegram from Acting Governor

"As you know, I requested officers of the State Federation of Labor to appeal to El Centro Electrical Workers' local union and the organizing committee thereof to call off threatened strike against the District, and I have insisted that the strike be called off unconditionally before I would consider certain requests made to me by the union and the committee. And now I have convincing evidence that the threatened strike has been called off unconditionally. That evidence consists of explicit wire from the union and committee that strike has been unconditionally called off and also public announcement to that effect in the press. Under these circumstances and after consideration of three requests made to me by the union and committee, I have concluded that these requests are fair and should now be made as requests from me to the District Board."

Three Actions Urged

"First, I urge that no discriminatory action be taken against any district employee because of membership in any union."

"Second, I urge that the armed guard placed around the District plant because of threatened strike be removed at such time as danger to life and property has ceased to exist, and in view of publicly announced

calling off of strike I assume that such danger now no longer exists.

"Third, I urge that the District Board immediately meet with the employees of the District or with such representatives, union or otherwise, as the employees or some portion of them have chosen to speak for and represent them, for the purpose of exploring any grievances concerning wages, hours or working conditions.

(Signed) "FRED F. HOUSER,
Acting Governor."

Adamant to Appeal

Paying no more attention to the Acting Governor than they have to state and federal laws, the local zealots went into the plant armed with guns and clubs, and surrounded it under such circumstances, that when members of the Teamsters' Union crossed the Nazi picket line, they were also given the familiar treatment that Imperial Valley imitators of Himmler's methods have boasted about in the past, and for which they have been condemned more than once by senatorial and other competent and impartial investigation committees.

Statement by Warren

Secretary Haggerty followed up the matter with Governor Warren, upon the latter's return to the State. The Governor stated: "However, unfortunate as the situation can be, it is beyond the jurisdiction of this office or the State generally to more than urge all concerned to bear in mind the rights of the public and the duty of American citizenship to keep the war effort functioning at the highest degree of efficiency."

The Governor was opposed to any stoppage of work, but he was just as emphatic that the rights of all concerned should be protected. He concluded his statement with the hope that "all concerned will see if there is not an amicable and American way by which disaster can be avoided."

Language Not Understood

Labor knows only too well that these remarks fell on deaf ears, since such language is not understood by these apostles of club and hooligan rule.

Even when the War Labor Board offered its services to intervene, it was given the same pass-by with which the offers of services from all other responsible and constituted authorities were treated.

Before Federation Council

The matter is not settled by any means. Labor is not going to sit idly by and see its members kicked around by a group of labor-hating mobsters. The rights of the workers in this territory will be protected, and at the coming meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor a program will be worked out to meet this Nazi threat to labor.

As the matter now stands, a "company union" has been organized to forestall any real organization. However, although the pundits of reaction have won the first round, labor is still to be heard from.

NEW BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED

The U.S.S. Wisconsin, the Navy's newest super-battleship, was launched at Philadelphia last Tuesday—on the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor. The ship is probably the most powerful battle unit now afloat.

Green Urges Senate to Provide Subsidy Plan For Stabilizing Prices

Continuing the battle of the American Federation of Labor for a comprehensive system of subsidies to stabilize the cost of living, A.F.L. President William Green urged the Senate to restore subsidies, which proposal had been rejected in the House.

With the war at its most decisive stage, America is threatened with a complete abandonment of price controls, President Green told the Senate banking and currency committee.

"Stampede" to Break Price Control

"Individual groups seeking individual price rises," he declared, "have now merged forces against the entire price control program. The stampede is on to break price control. Complete and utter destruction of price stability will be the certain result of the elimination of the present subsidy program."

Green rapped enemies of subsidies who say "let the law of supply-and-demand control prices," saying that they preach a destructive and dishonest doctrine, as under war conditions there is no semblance of balance between supply and demand.

Emergency Device Held Needed

"The plain truth," he said, "is that the war has thrown our whole economy out of balance. To correct this abnormal and emergency condition we must put in use and keep in use artificial and emergency devices if our economy is to be stable. If we permit the forces of unbalance to continue to operate, most of the people will be submerged while a few of the people will rise to unprecedented heights of personal profit."

President Green reminded Congress that more than a year ago it made a solemn promise to the American people by the passage of the Economic Stabilization Act that prices and wages would be stabilized at the levels prevailing on September 15, 1942. Wages have been stabilized, he declared, but price control has been ineffective and, as a result, the cost of living has continued to mount.

The A.F.L. official predicted that if subsidies are outlawed, as provided in a measure passed by the House, grave consequences will follow, including an immediate increase in food prices, the most important in the worker's cost of living.

Impairment of Dollar Value

Other consequences, he said, would be impairment of the value of the dollar and "abandonment of the only foundation of price stability on which post-war re-employment and post-war production can be achieved."

Inflationary price rises resulting from the abandonment of subsidies, Green asserted, "will set off a new cycle, and a larger cycle than we have seen before, of an enormous price boom followed inevitably by utter collapse."

Sees Food Prices Trebling

Finally, he predicted that if subsidies are outlawed, "food prices will double within three months and treble in six months. This the American people do not want and will not stand."

In ending his testimony, Green said that elimination of subsidies would throw an insufferable burden upon those least able to bear it and would fill "millions of workers with a sense of injustice and revolt." Therefore, he added, it is up to Congress to defeat the anti-subsidy proposal, "certain to plunge the nation into runaway inflation," or be held responsible for the disaster that is sure to follow.

"Big Four" Discussions, Via Radio, on Post-War Subjects

"Basic" agreement that government war controls may have to be continued temporarily in the post-war period but should be eliminated promptly thereafter, was reached in a radio discussion in which the "Big Four"—industry, labor, farmer and government—representatives participated. But restrictions on wages can and should be lifted as soon as the war ends, they agreed.

The forum was the first of a series called "America Tomorrow," being broadcast each Tuesday evening, from 10:30 to 11 p. m., E.W.T., over the Blue Network with "Big Four" representation, as has been previously announced in the LABOR CLARION. (We are informed, however, that the program is not released by the San Francisco station, due to a commercial program being on the air at the time scheduled for the "America Tomorrow" series.)

The programs are sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce, but the A.F.L. has been invited to represent labor on each show and spokesmen for agriculture, Congress and the Executive branch of the Government will also take part.

Today's Job for America

"Our great job in America today," said Eric Johnston, head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the opening forum, "is to bring about increased unity and co-operation among the 'Big Four' on the domestic front—management, labor, agriculture and government."

Such a surprising degree of unity was expressed during the ensuing discussion that Senator Truman, representing Congress, declared:

"If labor and management and agriculture can reach such agreements, it will certainly be a pleasure to serve in the Senate of the United States in this post-war period. All that it takes to make the Government run is for these fundamental elements to agree."

One of the highlights of the discussion was the way A.F.L. President William Green was able to convince the other participants that while price control and rationing may have to be continued after the war

as long as shortages of supplies exist, there will be no equally compelling reason to continue wage controls.

Green pointed out that the end of the war will end the present manpower shortage. Millions of men now serving in the war factories and other millions now serving in the armed forces will be in the labor market seeking jobs, he warned. Under such circumstances, it will be unnecessary and unwise to restrict wage increases, he declared. Labor's chief objective in the post-war period will be to protect wage and working standards and to increase employment, not higher wages, he pointed out.

Green Is Absolutely Right

Mr. Johnston said: "Bill Green is absolutely right. We [industry] want removal of controls on wages and salaries at the earliest practical moment—no question about that."

Albert Goss, master of the National Grange, said: "Agriculture feels just like Mr. Green has said. When there are lots of folks looking for jobs there isn't any need of any ceiling on wages."

LAND ON "BLACK MARKETEERS"

Federal judges in the Philadelphia area met recently and decided to "fine the black marketeers out of business." Suiting action to the word, Judge Harry M. Kalodner sent four price-chiseling fruit dealers to jail for 45 days and fined them \$14,000. "If there's any profit in black market operations," Judge Kalodner said, "Uncle Sam is going to take it all back in fines."

Widely Known Canadian Labor Official Succumbs

Following a heart attack, P. M. Draper passed away in Ottawa, Canada, on November 23 at the age of 76.

Born near Ottawa, the deceased labor leader, who was familiarly known as "Paddy," became a printers' "devil" at 19 and eventually came to occupy the highest post in the Government Printing Office. But it was as a champion of the workers that he attained high fame.

From 1900 to 1935 he was secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. When the then president, "Tom" Moore, retired temporarily, Draper succeeded him and served from 1935 to 1939. Ill health compelled him to retire, and, in recognition of his services, the Labor Congress made him honorary president for life. One of his associates has said of him: "He was the kind of leader who was always prepared to take a stand, and he never failed to call a spade a spade."

Draper was the first representative from the Canadian Congress to the British Trade Union Congress, and on a number of occasions represented Canada at the International Labor Office conferences at Geneva. His acquaintance among public men was extensive and their confidence in him is declared to have been remarkable.

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Official of Boilermakers Raps Labor Board Ruling

Decisions by the Shipbuilding Commission of the National War Labor Board, tearing down long-established gains of A.F.L. unions, were denounced by William A. Calvin, vice-president of the Boilermakers' union.

One of the worst rulings handed down by the employer and public members of the commission, over the objection of labor members, took away double-time payments for overtime work at two ship repair yards in Savannah, Ga.

Yards affected are those of the Rourke Iron Works and the Savannah Machine and Foundry Company. Overtime rates were reduced to time and one-half, and, on top of that, a 5-cent higher hourly rate which had been in effect for ship repair workers, as compared with employees on new ship construction, was likewise eliminated.

Appeal Shocking Decision

"We have had these yards under agreement for more than four decades, and in all that time overtime was paid for at double rates, plus a 5-cent hourly differential above ship construction scales," Calvin said.

"Now, by a stroke of the pen, the commission attempts to wipe that out. We are appealing the shocking decision to the full War Labor Board."

Explanation given by the majority was that zone standards adopted by labor, management and the government for the East Coast provided for time and one-half, instead of double time rates.

"Those standards were negotiated by the C.I.O. at conferences in which the A.F.L. did not participate," Calvin said. "We shouldn't be made to suffer for the misrepresentation given labor by that organization."

Double Rates on Gulf Coast

By contrast, on the Gulf Coast, where the Boilermakers and other A.F.L. unions are dominant in shipbuilding, double time rates for overtime still prevail, Calvin pointed out. On the West Coast, A.F.L. organizations agreed to time and one-half rates, but only because ship repair workers are paid nearly 15 cents an hour more than those on new ship construction, he said. The higher rates or double time are justified, he explained, because ship repair work is irregular.

Calvin also denounced the commission majority for refusing to establish a uniform \$1.20 an hour rate for mechanics at the shipyard of the Marietta Manufacturing Company, Point Pleasant, W. Va. Over labor's objections, the commission kept in effect "second" and "third" class mechanics' grades, with pay of only \$1.12 and \$1.04 an hour, which the Boilermakers had sought to eliminate.

"The commission's action will simply aggravate the manpower situation there," Calvin warned. "Workers are not likely to stay at \$1.04 an hour when they can go to nearby Great Lakes A.F.L. shipyards at \$1.20."

THOUSANDS CHEATED OUT OF WAGES

Few persons realize how many thousands of workers still toil for wages they cannot collect when due, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on the basis of an analysis of state wage laws made by the Department of Labor. "Even today, when jobs are plentiful, workers are victimized by fly-by-night employers who are financially irresponsible and cannot or do not meet their payroll regularly," the Secretary of Labor said. "Forty-five states have passed laws protecting a worker's right to the wages he has earned, but workers often are not familiar with these laws."

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State Official Presents Data to Club Group Showing Strikes in California Lowest in History

In spite of misleading articles that have been published from time to time regarding strike activities, calculated to leave the impression that labor is disregarding its pledge of no stoppages of work, and in the face of numerous provocations, strike activity in California has decreased until it is now very close to zero.

Although California houses one of the largest concentrations of war industry, and thousands and thousands of new workers have flocked here from all parts of the country, the record of industrial peace and uninterrupted production has never been better.

Decreased Tremendously"

Before the Industrial Relations Section of the Commonwealth Club, Paul Scharrenberg, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, last week reported that "since 1941, strike activity in California has decreased tremendously." He then went on to say, "The total number of workers involved in strikes beginning during the first six months of 1943 was 9418. This is contrasted with 69,710 workers involved in strikes started during the January-June period in 1941, and 8836 in the first six months of 1942."

1942-1943 Comparison

Translated into the number of man-days idle as a result of work stoppages, it can be readily seen that the strikes were of extremely short duration and their extent extremely small. The California Director of Industrial Relations reported that "a total of 34,279 man-days of idleness resulted from work stoppages during the first six months of 1943. This represents," he stated, "a decline of more than 76 per cent from the corresponding period in 1942 when the number of man-days idle amounted to 145,480."

Strangely enough—or was it?—the daily press which has been so busy in giving prominence to strikes and strike figures should have let the opportunity pass to advertise, and prominently, to the world the favorable position occupied by California as revealed in the figures presented by Director Schar-

renberg. In his statement to the Commonwealth Club, Scharrenberg also pointed out as follows:

"The report of the Industrial Relations Section [of the Commonwealth Club] states that 'the number of strikes since the start of the war has actually been greater than in pre-war times.' To support this statement the following figures are given:

"The average number of strikes per month for the five years 1935-1939 was 239. In 1942 the average was 247; in the first six months of 1943, 309; and in June, 1943, there were 400 strikes. Workers involved, per month: average, 1935-39—93,764; average, 1942—69,996; average, first six months 1943—329,000; June, 1943—950,000. Man-days idle per month: average, 1935-39—1,412,394; average, 1,258,348,546; average, first six months 1943—1,258,333; June, 1943—4,750,000."

"I call attention to the fact that the foregoing figures cover the nation as a whole and I should like to point out most emphatically that the trend in California has been just the reverse, as is indicated by the following data for California compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics:

"Man-days idle per month as a result of strikes:
Average, 1935-1939 107,726
Average, 1942 18,678
Average, January-June, 1943 5,713
June, 1943 3,409

Decrease, June 1943 below 1935-1939 average—96.8 per cent.

"Number of workers involved in strikes per month:
Average, 1935-1939 5,138
Average, 1942 2,192
Average, January-June, 1943 1,570
June, 1943 887

"Number of strikes per month:
Average, 1935-1939 16.2
Average, 1942 12.2
Average, January-June, 1943 7.3
June, 1943 9

"I submit that California can well be proud of this splendid record."

Technical Engineers' Union Opens S.F. Headquarters

The rapid growth of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union No. 89 (A.F.L.) led to the opening, last week, of a permanent San Francisco headquarters, at 149 Powell street.

The new quarters are to be a center of activity for the San Francisco and Marin County members of the union and their friends. A regular program is being initiated through which the members may meet for both social and professional purposes, and one of the major items on the agenda is the question of post-war planning. A library is to be established which will be available to all engineers, architects and draftsmen.

The headquarters offers employers a channel through which highly qualified and reliable personnel may be obtained. The office, which is in charge of Mrs. Sandra Dyer, is open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily, Monday through Friday. Telephone Exbrook 5973.

WOMEN REFUSE-COLLECTORS

Three Chicago women have started work as the city's first female refuse-collectors. They were chosen from forty applicants who appeared after a recent appeal, and will work on one truck. Women have recently begun doing the same work in some other cities.

Union labels, shop cards and service buttons are the bombs used by union commandos to raid sweatshops!

I.L.O. Governing Body to Meet

Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the International Labor Office, announces that the Office's governing body will meet in London December 16.

Principal points to be decided at the meeting, Phelan said, would be the date, place and agenda of a regular session of the International Labor Conference.

The governing body comprises thirty-two members, sixteen representing governments, eight representing the employers and eight representing labor. Eight of the government representatives are chosen from the states which are of chief industrial importance.

The countries represented are the United States, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Great Britain, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. Two seats are vacant.

United States members of the body are Carter Goodrich, chairman, who represents the Government; Henry I. Harriman of Boston, a member of the employers' group, and Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor, a member of the labor group.

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Legion Names National Labor Relations Committee

Carrying out the provisions of a resolution adopted by the recent national convention, the appointment of a national labor relations committee of the American Legion has been announced. It includes two American Federation of Labor union members.

Six Legionnaires were named on the new committee, three representing labor and three representing industry. The chairman, who according to the convention resolution must be a neutral member, is to be selected by six committeemen already appointed.

Union President Included

Representatives of labor on the new committee are: James B. Burns, Washington, D. C., past department vice-commander of California, who is national president of the American Federation of Government Employees (A.F.L.); John Francis Sullivan, St. Albans, Vt., for more than thirty years an active member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and for nine years general chairman of the union's general committee of adjustment; Edward J. Kelly, Taftville, Conn., member of the Railway Mail Association, affiliated with the A.F.L.

Members for Industry

Representing industry on the new committee are: Lawrence Francis Quigley, Chelsea, Mass., commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea; Rufus Bethea, Birmingham, Ala., real estate broker and insurance agent; Isadore E. Levine, Laporte, Ind., attorney.

Committee Duties Defined

The new committee of the Legion shall be charged with the following duties, according to the provisions of the resolution: The responsibility of ascertaining facts and furnishing well-considered advice and assistance on all matters relating to the Legion's policy on all questions pertaining to industrial relations and on which the American Legion may wish to state its position. Rendering every possible aid, when requested by the national commander, to any other national committee of the Legion acting on post-war problems that affect labor.

LANDLORDS' INCOME

Landlords who have been pleading poverty under rent control regulations will have to change their tune, at least so far as Philadelphia is concerned. A survey just completed by the O.P.A. disclosed that they are receiving from 31 to 42 per cent more income under rent control than before. The facts were obtained directly from the landlords' own books, the O.P.A. declared.

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Why Belong to a Union?

From the *Labor World*, Spokane, Wash., is taken the following in the items of Cracker, Biscuit and Candy Workers' Local 319, of that city:

"There are a few members who seem to resent paying union dues. Yet these members have never given any argument to support their feelings and without reason will say, 'Why do I have to belong to the union?' It seems that for obvious reasons the question has answered itself, namely, What would you have and what would your salary be if there were no unions? In America the union movement has grown to millions of members. Each union, each local is working for the benefit of every member. These workers receive the fruits of their efforts, but 'the cup runneth over' and the non-union worker gets more than his share. Let us explain what we mean. Let us say that a candy company is organized and the workers by organizing get better conditions, higher wages and greater security. Nearby there may be another candy company where the employees are not organized. How long would the second company be able to get help if they did not grant their employees many of these same benefits? The organized shop has therefore raised the standard of living at the non-union shop. And this illustration can be repeated using almost any trade or craft."

"We know that the general standard of living has risen in America because of union organizations. We would therefore like to see every worker working in a non-union shop organized and organized now. You may not get all the benefits of organization at once but you will establish your shop and can start working for the future. You will be surprised how grievances can be settled in this collective way without any individual being 'put on the spot' and very often grievances are settled which could not be settled by individual action."

"You who are working in a non-union shop should help to keep those better conditions you are enjoying, but you can only do this by organizing and working with those who have already worked to secure those benefits for you. Should 50 per cent of the locals in this town decide to quit—what would your wage scale drop to? Oh, you wouldn't work for that amount of money!—or would you? Cheap help would take your place and soon you might find yourself working with this help enjoying this same low standard of living. No, keep the standard up—organize and help those who are organized. Organize and help them to fight for the things that you want. Stop riding—get out and pull!"

More than 600,000 men and women over 65 years of age are holding down jobs in the United States, it was revealed by the director of the pension division of the Social Security Board. The fact that all are eligible for pensions, the director said, is "an answer to critics who have said that initiative would be destroyed if social security is provided for our people."

Causes of "Turnover"

Approximately twenty-six definite causes, singly or in combination, underlie the heavy labor turnover in American war plants, the Office of War Information reports.

The O.W.I. survey showed that many of the causes are familiar ones in industrial circles, while others might appear new and often can be prevented.

On the whole one wonders just how much "man-power" was used in ferreting out the "causes." But here they are:

Desire to secure a job at better wages continues to be a major motivating factor in workers quitting. Another reason is a feeling of the worker that he is not doing enough for the war effort—even though he may be working in a war plant. A worker may quit his job because there seems to be no chance for advancement; another may feel that the job gives him no chance to express his ideas and that, therefore, his ability is going unrecognized. Poor health causes some quits. A worker often quits because he cannot find adequate housing or because he gets tired of battling his way long distances on crowded street cars and buses. He may not like his hours, his working conditions or his foreman. He may consider his work too hazardous. These are the long-familiar reasons for workers quitting.

Then there are newer, lesser-known, but just as potent reasons. If a worker is a stranger in town, he may become restless and unhappy because of a lack of social contacts or recreation after work. He often becomes discouraged because of enforced delays, layoffs or work interruptions that he does not understand even though they may be justified. There may not be proper facilities for providing meals near the plant. The worker may think the war is nearly over and want to find a more permanent peacetime job. And then some men are naturally restless and periodically get the urge to look elsewhere for a job.

Women have a whole set of reasons of their own for leaving, such as the desire to join a husband who is in service or inability to cope with the double job of housekeeping and working. Women often take jobs to get money for a specific purpose and quit when they have earned enough. Women quit to get married or to give birth to a baby. Some decide their children need more than part-time care.

Freedom to "Squawk" Restricted?

In England, housewives must do all of their marketing, with the exception of fruit and vegetables—when they can get them—at one shop, for each ration period. At the beginning of each ration period, the housewife must register with a grocer and butcher and he has every right to refuse to deal with her if he chooses.

A cranky or hard-to-suit customer is passed along the less attractive merchandise, and is forgotten when there is a special shipment received of some rare or hard-to-get foods.

A grocer may decline to re-register for the following ration period any difficult customer, and usually both parties are eager for a change at the beginning of the new ration period. This is the story brought back by a Milwaukee dietitian who has just returned from three months in England to study the ration system there.

And now watch for some of the "planners" and "do-gooders" to attempt to introduce the same system in this country because "it's raining in London."

HONOR HEROES OF SEA

More than 19,000 officers and seamen serving in United States merchant ships have been awarded the Merchant Marine Combat Bar authorized by Congress last May, it is announced. The bar is awarded for active service in a ship that has been in direct combat action with the enemy while delivering war cargoes to our fighting forces. Since Pearl Harbor, nearly 4800 merchant seamen have been listed as dead or missing in combat action, while 547 are known to be prisoners of war.

Takes Newspaper to Task On 'White Collar' Workers

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has done a good job in "pinning back the ears" of the New York *Times*.

The *Times* came out with a rash of stories and editorials about the "plight" of white-collar workers. It gave the impression that the wages of over 15,000,000 "heads of families" in that class had been frozen, while organized workers were walking off with big wage increases. The matter was the subject of an article by Philip Pearl in last week's issue of the *LABOR CLARION*, and Secretary Perkins has now given additional enlightenment in producing pertinent figures.

Incidentally, it is reported that the *Times* in advance sought figures from the Department of Labor, but, since they didn't sustain what the paper had in mind, it distorted the statistics to suit its purposes—particularly in its editorial columns.

Aroused by this distortion, Secretary Perkins, in a reply addressed to the editor, let loose with both barrels.

Getting Down to Facts

First of all, she pointed out that there are not 15,000,000 "heads of families" among all workers outside of agriculture in the United States. There are not, she said, even 15,000,000 "individual" workers in the white-collar group—actually, according to the Census Bureau, only 11,500,000. Of these, the vast majority, the Secretary stressed, have fared no worse, and in some cases even better, than industrial workers.

Over a million of the total, she added, are doctors, lawyers, small business men, and others who cannot be covered by general wage policies. Another 1,500,000 are federal employees who were granted a 21 per cent pay increase by Congress. About 2,000,000 are employed by state, county and municipal governments and are thus outside of federal wage control.

Chops Off Nine Million

Of the remaining 7,000,000, a third are salesmen whose earnings are geared to their sales, leaving just 3,000,000—rather than the *Times'* 15,000,000—employed in business and industry.

Far from being "frozen," most of these, since January 1941 have received the full 15 per cent increase in earnings allowed under the Little Steel formula, Secretary Perkins declared.

"Moreover, there has been a very large turnover among these white-collar workers to higher-paid jobs, either in professional or clerical work or in manufacturing," she said.

Unorganized Benefit Through Unions

Contrary to the *Times'* claim that these employees have stood still on wages, while organized workers have advanced, Secretary Perkins cited the fact that most of them have benefited from wage increases won by unions.

"Any assumption that none of the organized workers has received substantial wage increases is hardly sound," she declared. "Wage increases granted by the War Labor Board always apply to all workers within the jurisdiction of the case, whether they are union members or not. In fact, wage increases in a particular factory or a particular industry very largely influence the voluntary wage increases in the same industry or the same community for similar work."

FEARS POST-WAR PESTILENCE

When America's fighting men start the homeward trek after the war, they may bring with them a variety of new diseases that will threaten us with pestilence, according to Dr. Parran, surgeon general of the Public Health Service. Recalling that more persons died of diseases after the last World War than were killed in battle, Dr. Parran said a greater danger will confront civilians this time unless elaborate measures to deal with the problem are adopted well in advance.

Investigates Publications Serving Overseas Troops

By PHILIP PEARL, in A.F.L. News Service

There has been a lot of loose talk to the effect that Army publications distributed among troops serving overseas carry a considerable amount of anti-labor material calculated to inflame the minds of the men in the armed services against organized labor.

We decided that these complaints were worth looking into. Instead of accepting hearsay evidence, we thought it would be wise to go to the direct source—in other words, to read and study the publications involved.

On making inquiries, we learned that the Army keeps a complete file of the *Stars and Stripes* at the Pentagon building, the vast War Department beehive on the Virginia side of the Potomac. We were informed by Maj. A. H. Raskin that we would be permitted to examine these files. Major Raskin, who used to be a labor news reporter for the *New York Times*, is assigned to the task of promoting better relations between the Army and labor and we found his assistance exceedingly helpful.

Various Editions of Soldiers' Newspaper

First of all, we learned that *Stars and Stripes*, the soldiers' newspaper, is published in various editions, including one in London, another in Algiers, one in East Africa, and a new one in Sicily. There may be others we don't know of. The only ones we saw were the London and the Algiers editions.

Most of the news published in these papers is about military matters and War Department policies directly affecting the troops. News from home, except when it is of outstanding importance, is confined to small items of two or three paragraphs. It consists chiefly of Associated Press dispatches, written concisely and objectively.

Report A.F.L. Convention

In looking over the October issues of the Algiers and London editions of *Stars and Stripes*, we found daily accounts of the proceedings of the A.F.L. convention in Boston, emphasizing the constructive policies voiced there and convention action relating to furthering of the war effort by American workers. These stories, although brief, were certainly not of the kind to enrage soldiers against labor. On the contrary, the only possible conclusion a reader could get was that labor is doing a good job on the home front and is anxious to do a better job.

The Algiers edition was free from items on picayune, inconsequential strikes. It handled news of important strikes, such as the coal mine shutdown, objectively and impersonally. In fact, we found these stories much preferable in their approach and content than those to be found in the daily press here at home.

This One Not So Good

However, the London edition of *Stars and Stripes* does apparently make a practice of publishing every other day or so brief stories on unimportant strikes—such as a walkout of 260 milk wagon drivers in Brooklyn.

We couldn't understand why the men in the armed services should be interested in reading of such petty affairs which have no real effect on the war effort and the representatives of the Army to whom we talked couldn't understand it either.

They pointed out to us that the editors of these Army publications are supposed to be guided by a code prepared by the War Department which contains the following paragraph with regard to labor news:

Department Code Quoted

"It is a reasonable presumption that troops are interested in news of labor, including reports of strikes, labor disputes, etc., where such events are of a magnitude as to have national interest or of such character as to influence the lot of the fighting man. But the good must be reported with the bad. It would be false to presume that the armed forces are inter-

ested in unfavorable information, but derive no benefit from that which is positive and favorable."

Perhaps the editors of the London edition of the *Stars and Stripes* interpret this to mean that they should sandwich items on inconsequential strikes between constructive labor news stories. If so, they are not carrying out the intentions and policies of the War Department, we were assured.

To sum up, our study convinced us that the reports regarding anti-labor material in Army publications are unfounded or grossly exaggerated. We believe that these publications, on the whole, are trying to do a good job and a fair job, under trying conditions, of keeping the men overseas fully informed on war news and domestic news. We feel that the Special Service Division of the Army and Lieut. Col. Franklin S. Forsberg, in particular, should be commended for their efforts to transmit straight and unbiased news material to these Army publications.

Call Upon Unions

We do think improvement of this service is possible and necessary. In order to help bring this about, we intend to call to the special attention of those assigned to transmit such news, constructive labor stories which we believe will interest American soldiers. In this effort, every A.F.L. union can help. The soldiers are concerned especially about the prospects for post-war jobs. We call upon unions which are making plans to facilitate the employment of ex-soldiers when they are demobilized to let us know about such activities so we can pass on the word to the boys who are fighting for us across the seas.

Hatters' Case in Reverse

Danbury, Conn., where, years ago, members of the Hatters' Union almost had their homes taken away in order to satisfy a judgment secured in court by an employer against the union, is now going through it in reverse.

A hat manufacturer was caught shortchanging employees, and N.L.R.B. made him pay four employees \$7250 for time lost while discharged for union activity. A year ago the same firm paid sixteen hatters \$11,500 restitution for time lost because of discrimination.

Seems that there is always someone who believes the law was made for other people to live up to.

Notice Served by A.F.L.— No Enemy-Worker Slaves

Declaring that the American Federation of Labor will oppose any attempt on the part of victorious nations to enslave the workers of enemy countries, President William Green last Friday issued the following statement:

"Disturbing rumors in the press and over the radio attribute to Soviet Russia a plan to enslave a million German workers for forced labor in Russia when the Nazis are crushed.

"I cannot believe that there is a word of truth in these reports. They bear all the earmarks of Axis propaganda. It seems inconceivable to me that Russia could propose, or that the United Nations could support, a plan which by its very nature is completely inconsistent with the post-war objectives of the freedom-loving nations of the world.

"The American Federation of Labor serves notice here and now that it will oppose with all its power any attempt to enslave the workers of Germany or any other country when victory is won.

"On the contrary, our message to the workers of Germany is a message of hope. We are determined to free them from the bonds of Nazi oppression and to give them every opportunity to work out democratic solutions of their problems in the post-war period.

"We call upon President Roosevelt, in his conferences with the representatives of the Allied Nations, to see to it that this basic principle is understood and agreed to by all."

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks.

Charge Economic Trends Endanger Free Enterprise

Small business and free enterprise are endangered by wartime economic trends and policies, the American Federation of Labor's Committee on Post-War Planning charged in a report submitted to Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate special committee on post-war economic policy and planning.

The report emphasized the need of abandoning as soon as the war emergency ends the restrictions placed upon labor and restoring the full functions of collective bargaining.

A.F.L. recommendations for dealing with expected difficulties in the transition period between war and peace production were outlined in the report, made public by Matthew Woll, chairman.

Overall Planning Urged

Present trends, the report declared, point to the gradual exclusion of small business from competitive opportunities, "which would lead to a dangerous concentration of economic power in the hands of small but powerful groups, to the detriment of free enterprise."

As a cardinal principle of reconversion to peace production, the report stressed the need for over-all planning, declaring that lack of such planning is already causing unnecessary suffering, with Army cancellations of war contracts totaling \$6,000,000,000 and stockpiles in some controlled materials replacing shortages.

Policy-Making Board Asked

The report urged immediate establishment of a representative "citizen policy-making board," empowered to formulate policies and procedures to assist all procurement agencies in the cancellation of contracts and the creation of an over-all board for establishment of policies and procedures for liquidation of government property, equipment and materials in war production plants in such a way as to stimulate an expanding economy.

The value of such government equipment and material, the report pointed out, is estimated at \$60,000,000,000, while plants entirely or partially owned by the Government are worth many billions more.

"The disposal of such valuable plants and goods, whether to be scrapped or utilized, should be placed in the hands of a civilian agency representative of all interests responsible for planning of the whole economy," the report said.

For Better Social Security

Other recommendations included an expanded and improved social security system designed to meet the needs and problems of workers regardless of geographical location and of the peculiar situation that will develop with demobilization of industry.

In stressing the need of prompt abandonment of wartime labor restrictions when the war ends, the report said:

"Collective bargaining must again perform its function of assuring an increasingly equitable distribution of returns from joint production and joint work. The initial moves to that end will provide transition to the normal work week without reduction in weekly earnings."

The report ended with a statement offering to industry union-management co-operation in dealing with the problems of production and the elimination of waste.

BOMBER NAMED FOR HERO CONVICT

An Army bombing plane has been named for a former inmate of a Massachusetts prison, who died in a dangerous medical experiment. The "Spirit of St. Germaine" was named for Arthur St. Germaine, 27, who died last year. Governor Saltonstall granted him a posthumous pardon for submitting to a serum test "that involved the possible saving of thousands of lives." The name was selected by officials of the third War Bond drive from among 450 names submitted by persons all over the country.

Manpower "Shortage" Now Being Licked Through the Increased Efficiency of Workers

Efficiency of workers is rising at so rapid a rate that the much-ballyhooed "manpower shortage" is being licked—and, as organized labor has contended, without the need of compulsory legislation to require workers to go where ordered.

That was made clear both in official statements and in action by the Army closing down or curtailing operations of a half dozen big factories making shells and other ammunition.

In Excess of Expectations

One of the big reasons for the huge cancellations, Army chieftains said, is that "production records have been far in excess of expectations." General L. H. Campbell, Jr., chief of ordnance, said the War Department now has enough ammunition "for any crisis, no matter how unexpected."

Meanwhile, Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, credited mounting labor productivity in part for substantial increases during October in practically all war materials, particularly aircraft.

His lieutenant, Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson, added that "the utilization of manpower in the aircraft industry is becoming very much better."

Admission by McNutt

Paul V. McNutt, chief of the War Manpower Commission, admitted that the same is true in other industries. Now that the commission has finally gone after "labor hoarding," inefficient supervision, bad scheduling of production, and other evils attributable to management, "we have been able to scale down tremendously—or even cancel outright—the demand for new workers in many, many instances," McNutt let it be known.

"If we could make maximum use of our available supply of workers—eliminate waste—we could release a margin of additional productive effort that would carry us over the top," he said. "There are enough men and women at work today in our plants and factories—if properly utilized—to take up the load on all of our current production schedules."

Anniversary of the A.F.L. Recalls Life of Gompers

By EUGENE P. BLOCK

This week marks the fifty-seventh anniversary of the American Federation of Labor, under the name by which it is now known. It succeeded the International Trades and Labor Congress, which had been organized at Pittsburgh five years earlier. The new name dates from a convention held at Columbus, Ohio, which convened on December 8, 1886, and Samuel Gompers participated in that gathering.

The anniversary brings to mind the work of Gompers, who, with only a one-term interval, was president of the Federation for over forty years, and until his death in 1924. In that capacity "Sam" Gompers had no life apart from the American Federation of Labor, and he typifies labor's contributions to democracy. Born of Dutch-Jewish stock in London in 1850, he came to the United States as a child. As Rowland Hill Harvey points out in his biography, "Samuel Gompers—Champion of the Toiling Masses," he became more American than the Americans—perhaps after all it is our immigrants who have given us the American spirit.

In this people's war, American organized labor is inspired by Gompers' ideals and is playing a major role in winning the war. We know how fascism began

its assault on all humanity by starting with a smoke-screen attack on Jews and labor unions. Such tactics will not work in our country, where American labor knows this is a fight to the death to preserve the dignity of the common man, whatever his origin, race or creed.

The Smiths and the Jones, the Kellys and the Cohens on the production lines are partners in turning out the weapons for our Colin Kellys, Meyer Levins and Dorrie Millers on the firing lines.

American labor is doing the greatest job in its history. Steel production this year is almost double that of 1939. Aluminum production is three times the 1939 rate. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has said that the size of our Navy is double what it was on the date of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Not only are we partners in turning out more planes, tanks, ships and guns, we are also united in resisting the efforts of Nazi and native termites of democracy to divide and conquer us and weaken production by setting Christian against Jew, worker against employer, native against foreign-born, negro against white.

The men and women in the A.F.L. want our partnership in wartime to extend to a co-operative peace which embraces all the people in one free world.

TO HIT ANTI-LABOR PROPAGANDA

"Smoke out anti-labor propaganda overseas by sending our fighters union label smokes!" urges the A.F.L. Union Label Trades Department, which has sponsored the big national movement for sending union label cigarettes to members of the U. S. armed forces abroad.

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks.



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

Ask for Our Written Guarantee

After the War...what?

Are you planning today for the home you'd like to build when this Emergency is over? SAVE NOW for the down payment, so that you will be in a position to obtain an F. H. A. loan when materials are once more available.

Call any office of The San Francisco Bank for details on how you may own your home when this War is over.

»» For 75 years an expert in Home Finance »»

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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TRUST

SEVEN OFFICES . . . EACH A COMPLETE BANK

Information from O.P.A. On Various Regulations

[The following information comes from the local branch of the Office of Price Administration, 1855 Market street.]

Fruit Sale by the Pound

If you've been wondering why your fruit dealer is beginning to price citrus fruits by the pound when you always bought them by the dozen, here's the reason why: It's much simpler for both the dealer and customer to price oranges, for example, by the pound rather than set a ceiling price for each size and type to be sold by the dozen. The average price of oranges under price control is about nine and one-half cents a pound, and that comes to about 25 to 30 cents per dozen for the small size and 55 to 60 cents a dozen for the largest.

Christmas Tree Lighting

Uncle Sam is urging people to go easy on electric light bulbs by limiting Christmas lighting decorations to a tree in the home and foregoing any exterior lighting effects. In this way, the War Production Board says the supply of light bulbs, which is not at top peak these days, will spread out better, and electricity consumption also will be conserved.

Concentrated Soups

Concentrated soups still require ration points although the Office of Price Administration has removed rationing restrictions from ready-to-serve soups. And here's why: Because of governmental restrictions on the use of tin, only concentrated soups can be packed by manufacturers. So in order to move the canned ready-to-serve soups, which are out for the duration, the O.P.A. made this type point-free. Incidentally, canned sauerkraut is another civilian war casualty—no more for the duration except for military uses.

Used Household Goods

With sales of used household goods increasing, now that manufacturers are turning out war materials instead of home furnishings, here's a reminder: Second-hand goods are covered by price ceilings, to protect shoppers from being overcharged because of a great demand for merchandise. A seller of used household goods cannot ask more than three-fourths of the ceiling price on the brand new item if it is in "good condition"—that is, if it is reasonably clean and can be used without any further repair at the time of the sale. However, if any repair or parts are needed before the article can be used, the second-hand merchandise can be sold for only one-third of the new price.

Gift-Container Charges

Here's a tip to Christmas shoppers: You cannot be charged for fancy gift containers unless the package itself has some value of its own. For example, if you bought fruit or candy in a box which could be used later for sewing materials or a handkerchief box, you could be charged for the package as well as the contents. However, if the necktie you select is in a cardboard box with Yuletide decoration, there should be no extra cost—only the price of the tie. The ceiling price covers only the contents of the package. On the other hand, if a firm charged for special gift wrapping last year, a charge may be made for the service this year.

Mayor Urges "Seal" Purchase

One of Mayor Rossi's first official acts on recuperating from his serious illness was the issuance of a proclamation, requesting all San Franciscans to join the fight for "victory against tuberculosis" by purchasing and using Christmas Seals.

The proclamation pointed out that "the Christmas Seal has, during the past thirty-six years, been a leader in the magnificent fight against tuberculosis, which has reduced deaths from this disease more than 75 per cent," and urged "every man, woman and child contribute generously to the Christmas Seal sale to the end that the threat of tuberculosis may be removed from our homes."

Nations' Relief Heads Applaud A.F.L. War Fund

As the 1943 nation-wide campaign of the Labor League for Human Rights on behalf of the National War Fund nears its close, enthusiastic and grateful acknowledgments of the American Federation of Labor's role in the \$125,000,000 drive are reaching Matthew Woll, president of the League. As has been announced previously, a certain percentage of funds donated to the San Francisco War Chest goes to work of the League for Human Rights.

Outstanding among the letters addressed to President Woll are messages from the Greek, the Yugoslav, the Chinese and the Russian relief societies, and from War Prisoners' Aid, the special division set up by the Y.M.C.A. to work with American servicemen now held by the enemy in prison camps."

"Mercy Ships" to Greece

Spyros P. Skouras, president of the Greek War Relief Association, made the following statement: "I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to the Labor League for Human Rights for the splendid interest you are showing in the National War Fund. Every contribution which members of your organization make to the National War Fund also helps the Greek War Relief Association, which is a component part of that body. Because of the magnificent help we have received since we first appealed to Americans for aid, now at the end of three years of work we can look back to what has been accomplished. Today a fleet of eight 'mercy ships' sails in regular transatlantic service, carrying food and supplies to Greece."

Aid Soup Kitchens in China

Describing the plight of the Chinese people, Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of United China Relief, wrote: "Many disasters have arisen to test anew China's long-tried strength. A famine now rages in Kwangtung Province, and many thousands of starving people are being kept alive by soup kitchens using United China Relief funds. Last spring's floods in Honan Province have left a wide area of devastation, and whole armies of helpless refugees must be rehabilitated." "Labor has always shown a real interest in the relief needs of China," Dr. McConaughy continued. "United China Relief wishes to assure you that continued support by American labor will be an important contribution to the victory of the United Nations."

Steady Flow to Russia

Members of the American Federation of Labor, acting through the Labor League for Human Rights, may well be proud of the part they are playing in making possible the steady flow of aid to Russia," declared Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief.

Mr. Carter has just returned from Russia, where he made a survey of the relief needs of the Russian people. He found, according to his letter to President Woll, that "the need for American clothing, medical supplies, foodstuffs and other supplies is practically limitless. . . . So vast is the area of devastation that government and private aid from all countries and all organizations cannot meet the total need. I am glad to have this opportunity to thank the members of the American Federation of Labor for their generous and spontaneous gifts."

A SHORT SNORTER

"I like him less and less." "Why?" "He's the type that when he pours a drink and you tell him to stop, he stops."

San Francisco
SUtter 6654

Caswell's
NATIONAL CREST
Coffee

Direct
Delivered
for
Freshness

CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

Representative Cameron Morrison, the only member of the House from North Carolina, who voted against the Smith-Connally bill all the way down the line, has decided to enter the senatorial primary in the Tarheel State next year. Morrison was elected to the House last year and quickly demonstrated he knew his own mind. When other Southern Democrats thought they were playing "good politics" by voting to shackle the workers, Morrison calmly went the other way.

Salvation Army "Kettles" Appear

Christmas is just around the corner. The fact was made apparent yesterday by the appearance of the little red kettles and red tripods of the Salvation Army on the downtown street corners of San Francisco.

The Salvation Army kettles are no small part of the holiday picture as they make their bid for the vitally-needed Christmas program of the organization, which is the largest in its entire history, according to Territorial Commander Donald McMillan.

These kettles have appeared on the streets of American cities at Christmas time since 1893. The generous response has made Santa Claus come alive to millions of children through the years.

Chauffeurs' Union Wins Ruling on Taxi Permits

The Chief of Police of San Francisco was not justified in reissuing 125 permits to the Yellow Cab Company in November of 1941, Judge Robert McWilliams ruled in mandate proceedings brought by Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, to vacate the licenses. *The Recorder*, daily legal publication, reports upon the case as follows:

The Yellow Cab Company had requested the Chief of Police in December of 1935 to cancel or temporarily suspend the 125 permits held by the Red Top Cab Company, a subsidiary of the Yellow Cab Company, but further requested that if an application for reinstatement be made in the future, it not be considered as a new application, according to the petitioner.

Had Made Surrender

Judge McWilliams held in his opinion that the company surrendered the permits in December, 1935, on account of business conditions and high expense of operation and that the surrender had been duly accepted by the Police Commission.

Hence, the court concluded, the Chief of Police was not justified in granting the application of the company in 1941 to reissue the permits without first complying with the Public Convenience and Necessity ordinance and giving notice of the application to the holders of all then existing taxi permits and affording them an opportunity to be heard.

Company's Mistaken Belief

The court further held that the fact that the company may have been induced to surrender the permits under a mistaken belief that they were obliged to pay a greater sum in license taxes than the Supreme Court held at a later date was necessary did not affect the situation.

The result of the ruling would appear to be that the Yellow Cab Company will be obliged to make a new application to the Police Commission for the issuance of the 125 permits, it was pointed out.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040
Strictly Independent

Death of Ex-Judge Recalls Attempt to Jail Labor Men

Judge Daniel Thew Wright of Washington, D. C., whose main claim to fame was his vengeful attempt to send three of the nation's great labor leaders to jail, died recently at the age of 79.

Judge Wright back in 1909 endeavored to put President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor behind the bars. Only Morrison is alive to tell of the incident.

The move against the labor chiefs arose out of action of the Federation in ordering a boycott of the products of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, because of its bitter anti-unionism.

Judge's Amazing Action

In 1908, J. W. Van Cleve, president of the company and head of the National Association of Manufacturers, got an injunction from a District of Columbia court against the boycott. The A.F.L. appealed, and meanwhile Federation leaders continued to denounce the company.

Judge Wright, without even waiting for the outcome of the appeal, haled Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison into his court, found them guilty of contempt, and sentenced them to prison terms of six months to a year.

An appeals court reduced the terms, whereupon Judge Wright took the amazing step of personally petitioning to the Supreme Court to overrule the lower tribunal and restore the original sentences.

Called Judicial Tyrant

He lost out, as did the Buck Company itself, when the cases finally were acted upon by the Supreme Court. Neither of the labor chiefs served a day in jail, even though they denounced Wright as a "judicial tyrant."

Public resentment ran high against the persecution of the union officials and the tide turned against reactionaries, contributing to the election of Woodrow Wilson.

Judge Wright resigned from the court in 1914 and spent subsequent years as an attorney defending men of wealth, one instance being that of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, in the "Teapot Dome" cases.

HOLIDAY SEASON AUTO DRIVING

Motorists are asked to drive with extra caution in crowded urban areas during the holiday season in order to reduce pedestrian accidents. It was stated from the office of the Department of Motor Vehicles that 8950 accidents occurred in California during the first ten months of 1943 involving the death or injury of a pedestrian. This is an increase of 15 per cent over the same period of last year despite a reduction of about 20 per cent in automobile travel as reflected in gasoline consumption figures. Pedestrians also were asked to "Walk Cautiously."

Check Your Income Tax Situation

Avoid penalties next March. File an amended estimate by December 15th if there has been a material change in your income since September 15th.

Open December 6th to 15th

Henderson Income Tax Service

(Established 1941)

Pioneers in Moderate Rates

1161 MARKET STREET

(Mezzanine floor)

333 COLUMBUS AVENUE

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Latest unofficial returns (received Wednesday) from the referendum election held on November 30 show Proposition No. 1 running well ahead, with a majority above 6500. This is on the basis of an approximate vote of 27,000, of the 45,000 votes expected to be handled by the canvassing board. The vote, from 104 unions, on the three propositions at this time is as follows:

- No. 1—For, 16,989; Against, 10,358.
- No. 2—For, 12,556; Against, 14,460.
- No. 3—For, 14,711; Against, 12,755.

A. W. Swenson, after some ten years in San Francisco as a member of the *Examiner* chapel, drew a traveler on Thursday of last week and announced he was returning to the Northwest. He left that same evening for Seattle, where he intends to locate. Mrs. Swenson will remain in San Francisco a few weeks, or until suitable living quarters are found, before joining her husband in the Puget Sound city.

An attack of influenza was responsible for the absence of Manuel Lombardero from his work at Crocker-Union all of last week.

Chairman H. E. Ferguson of the Filmer Bros. chapel was another victim of influenza, having been confined to his home the major portion of last week.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, George E. Mitchell, Jr., was selected by the board to act as president of the society, and Curtis Benton will act as secretary-treasurer pending ratification of the society at its semi-annual meeting Sunday, January 4. Mr. Mitchell will succeed Philip Johnson, president of the society since 1937. Mr. Benton succeeds the late Albert Springer, Sr., who had held that office for more than a decade.

Frank Sherman, *Shopping News* chapel, now a resident at Veterans' Facility in Palo Alto, was a visitor in the city last week. Frank is now in full charge of the printing department of the Facility, and also enjoys the distinction of being editor-in-chief of that organization's monthly publication, *The Live Oak*.

Harley W. Grey of the Banco Corporation chapel is again at work, after a week in Seattle, where he had been called by the death of his father.

Printer 2/c B. R. Lessard of the *Examiner* proofroom, after a 10-day furlough spent in the city with Mrs. Lessard, left on Monday for an East Coast port. "Bud" has for some time been stationed in the Bahamas. He visited headquarters last Thursday to say hello and *au revoir* to his many friends. He certainly looked shipshape.

E. M. Campbell Sr., of the *Chronicle* makeup department, who last week entered Hahnemann hospital following a heart attack, is reported to be reaching full recovery, and is expected to return to his home the latter part of this week.

Death came last Sunday to B. A. Stone, a member of the firm of the Owl Printing Company, at Merritt hospital in Oakland, where he had been confined for two weeks. Death followed an operation. A member of San Francisco Typographical Union for more than forty years, deceased had been associated with T. H. Metzler, a member of the Pressmen's Union, in the Owl Company the past twenty-eight years. He was a native of California, born at Gilroy, and was 66 years of age. Surviving are his wife, Edith Mary;

one son, Harris, residing at 1602 California street, Berkeley, and three grandchildren, Harris Jr., Rodney and Lois Stone. Services were conducted at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Berkeley, at the Little Chapel of the Flowers.

Funeral services were conducted on Wednesday for George L. Adams, member of the firm of Marshall-Adams Printing Corporation and father of Emerson Adams, a member of No. 21. Death occurred on Monday, December 6. Interment was at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

Al C. Joy, San Francisco civic leader who passed away Saturday at St. Luke's hospital following a long illness, was the father of Donald Joy, apprentice member of No. 21 employed at the Eureka Press chapel, and who is now with the 78th Coast Artillery. Surviving also are a daughter and three sisters. Funeral services were conducted last Tuesday, and entombment was at Sunset Mausoleum, Berkeley.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

Don't forget the date of the bazaar and Christmas party—December 21—to be held in Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue, at 8 p. m. There will be entertainment, home-cooked foods, and candy for the children, not to mention all the lovely handmade articles. Just your chance to buy some Christmas gifts. The committee is proud of its infants'-wear department—knit nighties, long and short, and knit shirts. Be sure and bring your family and friends.

Mrs. Fred Holderby and her daughter, Mrs. L. F. Jackson, entertained eight Marines from the Marine convalescent home at dinner on Thanksgiving Day. There was a huge turkey and all the trimmings. We call this a kind deed for the day. Mrs. Eleanor Jackson of Los Angeles was also a guest.

Mrs. George Pell of Los Angeles spent ten days with her sister, Mrs. Florence Reynolds recently.

S. F. Children Aid Salvage Drive

Collection of waste paper and old clothes mark the current effort of the Salvage for Victory Committee's activities in aid of the winning of the war on the home front.

The students of the public and parochial schools have been engaged for two weeks in an intensive drive for waste paper and magazines, and will stay with the job until December 17.

The old clothes drive is for the purpose of obtaining badly needed discarded but usable clothing for the distressed people in countries liberated from the Axis yoke. The time for this drive was originally set to end December 4, but has been extended to December 20. San Franciscans are urged to examine their closets for clothes usable but not needed here and take them to the nearest church or fire station.

BILL OF RIGHTS SERVICE

A special service at the national shrine of the Bill of Rights, St. Paul's church, Eastchester, N. Y., on December 15, will commemorate the 152nd anniversary of the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Clergymen of various faiths will conduct the service. In memory of John Peter Zenger, New York editor, who in 1733 proclaimed the doctrine of free speech, a museum on the church grounds is projected by the Zenger Memorial Fund Committee.

Next year will see 30,000,000 new tires released, but the situation will remain "tight," says Rubber Director Dewey.

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Unofficial Figures on Vote By Typographical Union

Following are unofficial returns from a few cities on the referendum election held by the International Typographical Union on November 30, at which members in its more than 900 locals voted on three propositions. The first relates to an increase in per capita tax, for the Union Printers Home; the second to reaffiliation with the A.F.L., and the third to amending the law in reference to publication of the *Typographical Journal*. The figures here given come from various sources, but are believed to be reasonably correct.

	DUES	A.F.L.	JOURNAL	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Los Angeles.....	484	417	263	359
Portland	127	139	99	167
Bakersfield	15	14	11	18
San Jose	44	18	11	50
San Diego.....	86	39	33	91
New York.....	3289	1221	2504	2144
Chicago	1982	833	879	1926
Albany	218	226	165	272
Indianapolis	241	157	228	164
Cleveland	342	267	393	214
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	.....	212
U. P. Home.....	372	1	136	206
Boston	550	812	397	936
Washington	867	998	972	880
Kansas City	193	183	151	219
Nashville	38	48	38	58
Dallas	129	30	69	87
Tulsa	58	35	20	71
Pittsburgh	331	140	292	173
Miami	81	79	54	104
St. Louis	588	243	462	366
Cincinnati	321	193	242	258
Toronto	358	300	320	328
Vancouver	152	82	130	99
Colorado Springs..	52	.....	6	44
Denver	242	78	141	207
Philadelphia	511	521	432	603
Pasadena	30	37	14	53
Seattle	155	132	152	135
St. Paul	134	179	171	136
Minneapolis	194	183	135	222
Decatur	16	32	24	25
Springfield, Ohio ..	49	50	69	30
Hazleton, Pa.....	26	22	37	11
Milwaukee .....	.....	23	31	28
Mailers .....	.....	.....	26	40
				14

A compilation of the vote of 61 unions, including most of the above unions, though with additional ones not here listed, gave the following totals: *Dues*—Yes, 14,241; No, 8,428. *A.F.L.*—Yes, 9,950; No, 12,270. *Journal*—Yes, 12,293; No, 10,286.

When the above vote from New York was received it was stated to be incomplete, but no further figures have become available. The official canvass of the vote will begin in Indianapolis today (Friday) and will probably be completed within two or three days.

An additional tabulation of totals on the vote, from 104 unions, appears in the "Run o' the Hook" column on this page. Unofficial tabulations naturally will vary, however, due to the fact they are made by different persons and in different cities, and not using figures from identical locals.

FORESTRY AIDS WANTED

Forestry Aids are needed for work throughout California. A duration examination, for men and women, will be held on January 8, 1944, in San Francisco, and other places. Applications must be filed not later than December 24, at the State Personnel Board, 1015 "L" street, Sacramento.

SOME COMPENSATION

"I don't like the look of your husband," said the doctor. "Neither do I," the wife replied, "but he's good to his children."

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Advices at hand state that members of Des Moines Mailers' Union are still in a state of turmoil over the question of the union's affiliation; that is, whether to continue affiliation with the I.T.U. and M.T.D.U., or affiliate with the recently launched "M.I.U." Doubtless other M.T.D.U. unions have schisms over the same question, but "the lid," it seems, so far has been kept clamped down tight to prevent "leaks" becoming known to their political opponents. If, however, working mailers were flocking to the alleged "sheltering fold" of the "M.I.U." as promoters claim to be the case, it's a wonder they would not broadcast some figures on membership, and state of finances, to the membership of the I.T.U. But as history of mailer affairs has shown, the promoters of the "M.I.U." who were "rubber stampers" of the "advance guard" of the M.T.D.U., were never overly-modest in making claims of "progress," which they failed to substantiate by facts and figures, and for that reason may have concluded "discretion to be the better part of valor"—politically speaking.

It is gratifying to note the interest being shown by members of No. 18 in the referendum held November 30 on proposed amendments to I.T.U. laws—instead of indifference and apathy, which is not conducive to the best interests of their local and international union. A correspondent writes: "Many mailers should 'wake up,' by devoting some interest to their union and their international—the I.T.U.—that concerns them in the chase after the 'almighty dollar.' For it's from their affiliation with the I.T.U. that they are drawing down the golden dollars they are getting today."

E. Levy, *Chronicle* chapel, is again vacationing at Calistoga, for one week's "rest-up" from the strenuous mailer grind.

William D. Williams, "galley man," *Chronicle* chapel, last week suffered an attack of severe cold which threatened to develop into pneumonia. With careful nursing, being given him at his home, under doctor's orders, "Bill," as he is familiarly known by members, is reported as convalescent.

With the launching of a "Third Party" ticket, reportedly by certain of the Independent party, the forthcoming campaigns for election of I.T.U. officers should add "spice and pep," and also some "hot tabasco," to the "free-for-all" in the 1944 battle of ballots for those I.T.U. offices. Third Party candidates are: President, Harry A. Miller, Dayton, O.; second vice-president, Oliver Walton, Spokane; secretary-treasurer, William Harris, Detroit.

Ruling Under Texas Anti-Union Law

R. J. Thomas, president of the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers, was acquitted in County Court at Houston on a charge of violating the Texas law known as the Manford Act. Judge Allie Peyton ruled Thomas innocent after the assistant district attorney admitted a variation between the State's complaint and its evidence.

The court also acquitted John Crossland, sub-regional director of the C.I.O., who was similarly charged. Previously, C. M. Massengale, assistant to the national director of the Oil Workers' organizing campaign, was found innocent.

The court's action hinged on the technicality that the defendants were soliciting members for a union other than their own.

On appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court is a civil charge of contempt against Thomas for ignoring an injunction issued by the Travis County District Court restraining him from soliciting union members.

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Shelley on War Chest Board

President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council was elected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the San Francisco War Chest at the annual election held last week. President Shelley was a member of the original board elected when the War Chest was established in April, 1942.

Making Good Recovery

Friends are pleased to learn of the progress being made toward recovery by Edward Sullivan, delegate to the Labor Council from Auto Painters No. 1073 and a member of the board of directors of the LABOR CLARION. An infected toe, which later required amputation, has been the cause of a fourteen-week siege he was compelled to undergo, but he is now showing marked and most encouraging improvement. He is at the French hospital.

"Santa Fe" Shopmen Vote

Reports from all voting points on the Santa Fe Railroad revealed a heavy turnout of shopmen in the National Mediation Board election. Leaders of the A.F.L. shopcraft unions looked upon the large vote as a "favorable omen" and reiterated confidence that the 16,000 employees were casting a majority of ballots for bona fide unionism. Voting ended last Wednesday, and the results will be tallied by mediators on December 15 and 16.

Announcement on Calling Of Women for War Work

Mothers of young children will not be called for jobs until the entire "pool" of women without children has been called. This is a statement made by officials of the War Manpower Commission, from whose office letters are now being sent to women who indicated their willingness to take jobs in the present war crisis, as noted from the registration of unemployed women in the census made during the recent ration-book registration.

"Women who have received letters from the committee, asking them to report for interviews, are coming in promptly," reports Mrs. Mildred Argall, in charge at the Information Center, 166 O'Farrell street. "Fifty per cent of the women applying for information or job referrals are persons who have not previously worked during the war period. Many have not been employed outside their home for ten years or more and were hesitant about applying until the Job Information Center was opened. Many possess skills which, with a brief brush-up, will enable them to take an immediate place in the business world, where their services are greatly needed."

HITS ARKANSAS "CITY MARSHAL"

U. S. Attorney General Biddle announces that William Buchanan, city marshal of Walnut Ridge, Ark., was sentenced to one year in prison by Federal Judge Trimble when he pleaded *nolo contendere* to charges of violating the federal civil rights statute. The sentence was suspended and the defendant placed on probation. The information charged Buchanan entered the Walnut Ridge office of the Building and Common Laborers' Union, "wrongfully and without justification or cause" assaulted Hobson Abernathy, union business representative, "dragged him from said premises into the street . . . and, using abusive and threatening language, ordered him to leave the city forthwith."



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What New Production of Goods Do Workers Need?

The American Federation of Labor has called upon its affiliated central labor bodies to supply information on what types of civilian goods are most urgently needed by workers in each locality.

A communication from President Green reveals that the Government is now able for the first time since the war started to increase manufacture of household articles because America is producing more of certain types of materials than war needs require.

Official Request to Labor

"This is the first official request for labor's participation in reconversion planning," the communication emphasizes. "Your prompt and effective co-operation will give weight to our arguments for sustained opportunities for labor co-operation." Explaining the new developments, Green said:

"As war production accumulates reserves, civilian production will inch back. The War Production Board announces that these items will be produced in the first three quarters of 1944:—2,000,000 electric irons, 900,000 electric refrigerators, and 900,000 washing machines. Most needed articles will be added as materials permit.

"The Office of Civilian Requirements of W. P. B., which is responsible for planning these increases in civilian production, asks the co-operation of organized labor in helping them to know what items are most urgently needed by workers in their respective localities.

By No Means at War's End

The War Production Board will, of course, reserve the right at any time to reduce materials for this program if unexpected war needs develop. We are by no means at the end of the war, but we are at a place where we are producing more of some materials than war needs require and where more items can be included in the expanding plans for civilian production for 1944.

"I am enclosing a list of products the need for which may be very urgent among workers in your locality. Will you please immediately undertake to indicate the order of priority and how widely needed is each item in the program of expanding commercial production.

Will Welcome Comments

"The Office of Civilian Requirements advises me that they would welcome comments on urgent articles, for such comments will strengthen their arguments for inclusion of a particular item in the production program."

The list of articles which the Government wants checked according to the urgency of the need for them follows: Work gloves, shoes, blankets, bedding, washing machines, refrigerators, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, ironers, electric irons, electric bulbs, kitchen utensils, furniture, ovens, stoves, automobiles, bicycles, hair pins, bobby pins, safety pins, netting (for babies), thermos bottles, animal traps, insecticides and canning equipment.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, December 3, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley, who was later excused in order to board a train for a business trip to Los Angeles; Vice-President Haggerty then assumed the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Steamfitters No. 590—Frank Skurski, vice Patrick O'Nion. Window Cleaners No. 44—J. Van Oosten, vice L. R. Dean.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, December 3.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Arthur Neergaard, George A. Smith. Bartenders, No. 41; William P. McCabe, Molders, No. 164; John Janes, Optical Workers, No. 18791.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated November 18. Telegram from Secretary Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor urging that all organizations send telegrams to Senators Wagner, Johnson and Downey favoring inclusion of subsidies in H. R. 3477. From Senator Hiram W. Johnson regarding increase in the amounts of annuities to railroad employees and promising support thereof. From Congressmen Welch and Rolph and Senators Downey and Johnson, acknowledgment of communication from the Council urging support of the President's program on food subsidies and assuring us of their attention to this matter. Weekly News Letters of the California State Federation of Labor, dated November 24 and December 1.

San Francisco War Chest Donations: Street Carmen, Division 1004, pledging \$1600 to the War Chest during December. Upholsterers No. 28, inclosing \$350. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, pledging \$850 (or \$5 per member). Millinery Workers No. 40, inclosing \$322.30 and promising the balance as collected. Auto Painters No. 1073, stating the employers were deducting donations from the pay of their members. Auto Machinists No. 1305 inclosing \$240 and promising balance as collected. Barbers No. 148, stating their men are donating to local committees at their shops. From Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, inclosing \$375 as first payment on their pledge of \$4500 to the War Chest.

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Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Officers: A communication from the San Francisco Manpower Mobilization office, asking the president to appoint a member of the A.F.L. on the Training Committee, a sub-committee of the San Francisco Manpower Mobilization Committee.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Report of the executive council of the A.F.L. upon the subject of "Post-War Housing," which was approved by the sixty-third annual convention of the A.F.L. Statement of Congressman Richard J. Welch at hearings held by the director of the O.D.T. on the San Francisco transportation situation on November 22. Announcement of the Star Engraving Company, 177 Minna street, San Francisco, that they have been granted permission by the W.P.B. to manufacture celluloid metal union dues buttons, with safety pin.

Referred to the Executive Committee: California State Council of Retail Clerks, and Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, submitting resolutions regarding the N.W.L.B. and sub-standards of living. American Federation of Labor, submitting plan to help the sale of War Bonds and calling for the co-operation of labor with the Hearst newspapers on this plan. (To be taken up by the committee December 6.) Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, submitting their agreement for approval. Operating Engineers No. 64, requesting strike sanction against the hospitals and office buildings in San Francisco. (To be taken up December 13.)

Resolutions: From the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, resolving that they request the National Housing Agency to program allocations to civilian new homes and that the W.P.B. release materials and grant priorities for their construction in accordance with civilian needs. Motion, that the resolution be concurred in; carried unanimously. Resolution from Central Labor Council of Alameda County regarding the Tule Lake situation and urging an investigation; motion, that the resolution be concurred in; carried unanimously. (See text of resolutions elsewhere in this issue.)

Donation: It was recommended that the Council make the usual donation of \$10 to the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held November 22.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the Kinney hotel, 410 Eddy street, Brothers Hobson and St. Peter were present representing the Joint Board; although notified to appear, no one appeared for the hotel; the basis of this complaint is that the hotel is not living up to the agreement that maintains with similar institutions, and your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted, instructing the Joint Board to take the matter up with the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. In the matter of Steam Fitters No. 509, requesting adoption of a resolution which had for its purpose the incorporation of a section in all agreements to the effect that the company with which insurance would be carried be one acceptable to both parties to the agreement; Brother Field was present representing the Steamfitters; after an extended hearing, your committee recommends that the communication be filed. In the matter of Office Employees No. 13188 and Office Employees No. 21320, this matter was laid over for one week, all parties at interest to be notified to appear the following Monday.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held November 29.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of Grocery Clerks No. 648 requesting strike sanction against the Tavern Bakery, 1938 Ocean avenue, with the consent of all

parties this matter was laid over for one week. In the matter of Jewelry Workers No. 36 requesting the assistance of the Council in straightening out a controversy with the firm of Irvine & Jachens, 1068 Mission street, Mr. Irvine was present representing the firm; Brother George Allen and his brother, Leonard, were present representing the union; after hearing all parties at interest, a meeting was arranged for Wednesday, December 1, at 2 p. m., in the office of the Labor Council, with a member of the executive committee sitting in, in an attempt to compose the existing differences. In the matter laid over from the previous week regarding Office Employees No. 13188 and Office Employees No. 21320, Brother Miller was present representing Local 21320 and Sister Fitzgerald, Local No. 13188; Brother John Sweeney was present representing the Western office of the A.F.L.; your committee was in possession of a communication from the Western office of the A.F.L. outlining the jurisdiction of both these unions, to-wit: "The American Federation of Labor has ruled that the jurisdiction of Federal Local 13188 includes office employees in trade union offices and trade union research offices. The jurisdiction of Federal Local 21320 includes office employees in private industry." The secretary was instructed to advise the local unions, as well as all other organizations affiliated with the Labor Council, of the jurisdiction of both unions.

Sgt. Rene Battaglini, formerly of Cooks No. 44, addressed the Council briefly and extended to the delegates best wishes.

At this time, in accordance with the motion of the delegates at the November 19 meeting, James P. Blaisdell, Regional Director of the W.M.C., and his assistant, Sam Kagel, were introduced. Mr. Blaisdell outlined the purpose, the inception and the powers of the W.M.C. to the delegates. He explained that its main purpose was interpreting requirements of this area in the light of production and services, and to see that an equitable distribution be made of manpower with emphasis on urgency and priorities. Mr. Kagel further outlined the Commission's purpose and elaborated on the necessity of men staying on essential jobs and not hopping from place to place. Mr. Blaisdell specifically thanked the Labor Council secretary, John O'Connell, for his unfailing attendance at the meetings of the W.M.C. and his assistance to them in their attempt to solve the manpower problem. The speakers also stressed the importance to the war effort of co-operation on manpower questions between management and labor, and thanked delegates who had co-operated with them in the past. Secretary O'Connell then addressed Mr. Blaisdell, expressing admiration for the job which he had done and wishing him well in his new job. Questions were called for, and certain points regarding the new order cleared up in the minds of the delegates. Mr. Blaisdell pointed out that Mrs. Milner, at the office of the W.M.C., would answer any and all questions concerning the latest order on a 48-hour week.

Meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Receipts, \$3142.30; **expenses**, \$2777.61.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Investigate Christmas Appeals

More appeals will be made for donations to charitable, philanthropic and similar purposes during this Christmas season than ever before, the local Better Business Bureau prophesies. Statistics just compiled here indicate that during the month of November, the number of groups appealing for donations was 60 per cent greater than for the same period last year.

Muriel Tsvetkoff, general manager of the Bureau, said: "Many organizations are worthy of support, but some are downright unworthy. Individuals with generous impulses should obtain factual information concerning organizations asking for donations. Reputable charities will benefit if the public heeds the Bureau's advice: 'Give—but give wisely!'"

The Better Business Bureau will provide factual reports without charge on current solicitations, it was announced.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

A. F. L. Post-War Housing Program

(Following is the text of the comprehensive report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, submitted to the recent convention in Boston, on the subject of "Post-War Housing." It was transmitted to the San Francisco Labor Council by President Green, who urged that the subject be given special attention, and in turn was referred by the Labor Council to the LABOR CLARION for publication in order that the delegates might familiarize themselves with its contents.)

"Demobilization of the armed forces and termination of employment on war contracts at the conclusion of hostilities will submerge the nation under a tide of widespread unemployment unless specific provision is made in advance for a program of reconstruction and redevelopment of our cities, towns and rural communities. The war has virtually halted all construction of durable housing. The peacetime housing needs of our growing and shifting population and of our expanded productive economy will be aggravated by the combined deficit resulting from the building inactivity of the last depression and of the war years.

Concerted Action Required

"If we are to be prepared to launch a well-timed and strategic attack by all elements of our economy and our community against unemployment in peacetime, and if we are to seize this opportunity to build a broad foundation for economic reconstruction and better living, concerted action must be taken without delay to blueprint the strategy and to define the common objectives as well as respective responsibilities of labor, private enterprise, and of the Government.

"Responsibility for housing rests with the local community. There must be assurance that every community is equipped to discharge that responsibility. Workers are ultimate producers of our nation's wealth, and they are entitled to participation both as workers and as citizens in the shaping of the plans for the betterment of the community in which they live. Community redevelopment must not be permitted to become an instrument of self-enrichment at the expense of wage earners by real estate speculators, money lenders and promoters. Provision should be made in every city, town and rural county for a duly constituted Land and Housing Authority representative of the people whom it serves.

Labor's Responsibility

"Labor's foremost responsibility is to assure the establishment in every municipality of local land and housing authorities (1) empowered to direct the overall course of community reconstruction and redevelopment, including land acquisition; (2) equipped to facilitate maximum provisions for needed residential building by private enterprise within standards of sound housing construction and consistent with the long-range plans for community growth, and (3) constituted to carry out a long-range program of slum clearance and low-rent housing for low-income families.

"Stable and suitable housing for wage earners is directly related to their employment, for the wage earners' income depends on their jobs. Post-war housing development cannot be unrelated to the re-conversion and relocation of industry and with it to the shift of employment opportunities in the transition from war to peace. War has forced mass migration of workers throughout the entire nation; therefore, community redevelopment must of necessity be related to the realignment of employment opportunities in each community, each region, and in the entire nation.

Democratic Procedure in Planning

Neither cities, towns nor rural areas can achieve stable growth or meet the demand for better living without a long-range plan. Such planning cannot be isolated in a single community but must be related to the economic growth, regionally and nationally. This need for regional and national planning should

be met through a democratic procedure. Representation of labor, farmers and of the communities concerned is essential in the regional and national planning bodies which must give assistance and guidance to local communities in the task of reconstruction. Architects, technicians and other professional personnel needed in this work must be the servants of democratically constituted public agencies rather than their directors.

Encourage Private Initiative

"Private initiative should play a leading part in post-war housing reconstruction. Basic standards and procedures should be firmly established to prevent sub-standard building, eliminate speculative profiteering at the expense of the tenant and the home buyer, and to provide for a drastic reduction in the interest charges of all home mortgage financing.

"In neighborhoods in which a large degree of economic stability can be achieved, co-operative mutual home ownership should be furthered as a means of making home ownership available to families of moderate income. Many war housing projects of the permanent type can and should be sold to the present occupants on a mutual basis where future stability of employment is assured.

Should Resume Former Program

"The low-rent housing and slum clearance program interrupted by the war should be resumed and expanded. All federal aid extended to local communities for acquisition of slums and blighted areas should be on the condition that new decent dwellings suitably located be provided, equal in number and in rental to the dwellings eliminated. Temporary war housing must not be permitted to disintegrate into new slums after the war, and should be removed as rapidly as possible. Wherever possible and suitable, the sites, utilities and materials of such temporary projects should be utilized in the construction of permanent low-rent housing.

New Farm Dwellings

"Of fundamental importance to a national program of post-war housing is the elimination of rural as well as urban slums. Cheaper financing should be available to farmers and farm workers who can afford to build their own homes. Construction of decent farm dwellings under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, for gradual purchase by farmers, should be made an integral part of a farm settlement program which will play an important part in affording demobilized soldiers and war workers an opportunity to return to farming under favorable conditions. The migrant camp program of the Farm Security Administration should be continued as a part of a positive plan to achieve stable settlement of families.

"Organized labor's responsibility for the development of a sound program, democratically conceived, cannot be fully discharged without active work of

Army's Ban on Halifax Labor Temple Arouses Ire

An edict from the district military authorities at Halifax, Nova Scotia, that the Labor Temple is out of bounds for soldiers, sailors and airmen has aroused much resentment in that city. Not only are protests being made by the Trades and Labor Council, but individuals and organizations outside the labor fold have been objecting to the drastic order, for which no explanation has been given thus far.

An editorial in a Halifax daily (*The Star*) demands an explanation, and points out that "Ruling of military authorities which places the Labor Temple out of bounds for all ranks of the armed services, both active and reserve, in Halifax, appears singularly ill-chosen. Whatever reason the military authorities may have for taking this action, it is not in the least surprising that it has aroused a feeling of indignation among members of the Trades and Labor Council.

"For many men in this community the Labor Temple is more than simply a place where meetings are held. It serves the purpose of a club, a social center, and as such should no more be regarded as out of bounds than any other business club or fraternal gathering place.

"In the absence of any explicit statement as to why men in the forces may not enter the Labor Temple, such an order as this last appears to be an unreasonable restriction.

"If, on the other hand, there is some valid cause based upon security reasons which would make it undesirable for servicemen to enter the Labor Temple, then clearly the military authorities ought to say so."

IN LOSING RACE

The Government "roll back" program is running a losing race with the profiteer. Increases in living costs between mid-August and mid-October wiped out half of the reduction brought about during the summer, the Labor Department reported.

ALARM OVER "RAILROAD BOYS"

Concerned over the employment of children in hazardous jobs on the railroads, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has asked the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations and managements to form an advisory committee for the purpose of designating the work which youngsters can perform without endangering their own lives or the safety of others. Standards of this kind are already set up for a number of industries.

local labor housing committees in every community. To this end we recommend that a continuing program be developed by the housing committee of the American Federation of Labor to assist in the establishment of active local labor housing committees by our central labor unions and to encourage the establishment of housing committees by the affiliated national and international unions."

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Labor Council Resolutions

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following resolutions were concurred in by the Council at its meeting held on December 3. The first resolution was submitted by the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, and the second from the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

CONTROL OF JAPANESE CAMP AT TULE LAKE

Whereas, The recent happenings at Tule Lake have shown that the civil authorities cannot deal with disloyal Japanese; and

Whereas, The presence of several thousands of Japanese at Tule Lake is a constant menace to the peace and welfare of this State and to the national security unless they are dealt with by a firm hand; and

Whereas, Since the military have been put in command of the Japanese camp at Tule Lake, much of the trouble has been dealt with and handled properly; and

Whereas, The reports coming to us by released prisoners from Japan and from other sources show that the Japanese should not be given any treatment more favorable than that accorded Americans in Japan; and

Whereas, The Japanese at Tule Lake have been able to intimidate the civil authorities; now, therefore, be it,

Resolved, (1) That the Central Labor Council of Alameda County concur in and support the taking over of the Tule Lake by the Army; (2) That this Council go on record in support of the measures put into effect by the Army at the Tule Lake camp which will force upon the Japanese the necessary discipline required by their outspoken desire to be treated as prisoners of war; (3) That a thorough investigation be ordered and carried out by the proper authorities in conjunction with the military for the purpose of learning and segregating and punishing the leadership in the camp responsible for the difficulties there; (4) That this resolution be given publicity by such means as the executive board may determine.

NEW HOMES FOR CIVILIANS

Whereas, Critical materials and other materials used in building construction are more plentiful and less required by the armed services and are starting to accumulate; and

Whereas, The freezing of home construction for civilians has now reached the point where it has created a dangerous shortage of said homes in crowded metropolitan centers, working a hardship on civilian population coming into this area seeking employment; and

Whereas, Many people coming into this area in search of employment in war industries and the construction industry have been forced to leave because of the housing shortage; and

Whereas, The continued construction of "Title VI" homes for immigrant war workers in first-class residential districts threatens the post-war property value stability of those districts; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council request the National Housing Agency to program allocations to civilians' new homes and that the immigrant war workers' directive be set aside for these homes and that the War Production Board release materials and grant priorities for their construction in accordance with the civilian needs of metropolitan centers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to Senators Johnson and Downey, Representatives Welch and Rolph and to the San Francisco Labor Council.

The St. Louis *Star-Times* says state anti-labor statutes are "home-grown fascism."

I.L.G.W.U. "Picture Book"

"Pictorial Union Dictionary," issued by the educational department, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to all its locals for their new members' courses, is a collection of forty-two lively paragraph definitions of terms, each accompanied by a forceful illustration.

The main divisions of the book are: "Working Without a Union," "Winning a Union," "Working Under Union Contract," and "How the Union Works."

The terms covered range from low wages, long hours and favoritism to union education, with definitions of the National Labor Relations Act, business agent, "finks" and shop committees treated en route.

Courses for new members using this book are a part of extensive training for union service, which includes compulsory courses for would-be paid officers and in-service lecture courses for executive committees and business agents.

Engineers Build Italy Air Field in 24 Hours

Aviation engineers of the Northwest African Air Service Command did one of the outstanding jobs of the war in constructing air fields under fire on the Salerno beach-head, the War Department disclosed.

The Engineers, many of whom worked in construction trades in civilian life, landed just behind the infantry and artillery of the Fifth Army, and within twenty-four hours had laid out and constructed an air field in a cultivated field of wheat and cotton. By the end of a week they had completed three air fields, with runways for fighter aircraft, taxi strips around them, and parking stands on each field.

Practically all their work was accomplished under fire. Enemy artillery turned a furious hail of shells on the beaches, while German fighter planes made sneak raids.

And from the Pacific front dispatches illustrate how quickly the "Seabees," made up chiefly of American Federation of Labor construction workers, are being moved up right into the thick of the fighting. These Navy Construction Battalions were reported to have landed on the Gilbert Islands, while the marines and infantry were still mopping up the defeated Japs, to rush installation of airfields and defenses.

Rail Unions Give Facts "To People" on Wage Case

"A Report to the American People" was made last week by the fifteen Co-operating Railway Labor Organizations in their battle for a square deal for the 1,100,000 workers they represent.

That report was contained in a 30-page, simply written pamphlet, entitled "Railway Wages—And the War," of which thousands of copies were printed and distributed to members of Congress, federal officials and community leaders in every city of the nation.

Unadorned, the facts of the dispute were set forth "as an appeal to the American people for fairness and justice for the railway workers." Figures showed how railmen's wages have lagged behind other industrial groups, thus compelling them to suffer one of the worst "gross inequities" of the war.

In 1936 "non-operating" rail workers and manufacturing workers were about on a par. Average hourly earnings on the railroads were 57.9 cents; in manufacturing, 56.4 cents. But in the intervening seven years the railmen, abiding by the slow processes of the Railway Labor Act, advanced to only 74 cents, while those in manufacturing leaped up to 96.3 cents.

"Wages of these railway employees have always risen 'too little and too late' to keep in line with other workers," the report emphasized.

"They are being taxed to absorb an increased purchasing power which went to other workers, but not to them—they are being urged to invest in War Bonds the higher wages which they never got."

"Consequently, they are not only suffering a gross inequity compared with other workers, but they are actually forced to live on a standard below that of pre-war years."

Railmen's wages have been shackled, the report showed, at a time when their productivity has broken all records and railroad profits have reached an all-time high.

Railway patrons—now principally the Government itself—are "the real victims" of the failure to grant proper wage adjustments, the pamphlet pointed out, since the rails are now unable to obtain the manpower they need to keep the "Iron Horse" functioning properly.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week*:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattew, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keeffe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.